

6-7-1966

Kabul Times (June 7, 1966, vol. 5, no. 62)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>



Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (June 7, 1966, vol. 5, no. 62)" (1966). *Kabul Times*. 1235.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1235>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.





THE KABUL TIMES

JUN 20 1966

KABUL, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1966, (JAUZA 17, 1345, S.H.)

HERMES

Typewriters

Swiss precision by Pailard

Price Af. 3



Prime Minister Maiwandwal saying good by to Deputy Prime Minister Mazurov on leaving for the Soviet Union.

Deputy Soviet Premier Leaves After Overnight Stop Here

KABUL, June 7, (Bakhtar).—Kirill Mazurov, Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, left Kabul at 10 a.m. today after an overnight visit to Afghanistan enroute home from Pakistan.

He was seen off at the airport by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Sen. Abdul Hadi Dawl, President of the Meshrano Jirgah, some cabinet members, Deputy Presidents of Wolesi and Meshrano Jirgahs, Mayor and Governor of Kabul, the Soviet Ambassador and members

of the Soviet Embassy staff in Kabul.

After inspecting the guard of honour with his guest Prime Minister Maiwandwal said goodbye to the Soviet Deputy Prime Minister.

Mazurov arrived here Monday afternoon on his way back from Pakistan to the Soviet Union.

Mazurov Sends Wire From Plane

While Mazurov's plane was passing over Afghanistan's border he sent a telegram to Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal thanking him for the hospitality afforded him during his stay here, and expressing his sincere wishes.

The Soviet Deputy Prime Minister has expressed delight over the fact that relations between the two countries have further strengthened and developed in the interest of international peace.

In his telegram Mazurov wishes health and happiness to His Majesty the King and Prime Minister and further successes for the Afghan nation.

East European Foreign Ministers Meet In Moscow

MOSCOW, June 7, (Reuter).—Eastern bloc Foreign Ministers conferred secretly Monday in a reported attempt to lay down a united policy on European security before an eastern-bloc summit conference next month.

The seven Ministers from Soviet Union and the East European nations of the Warsaw Pact, were believed meeting in Moscow's Baroque Spiridonovka palace, but there was no official announcement.

The Moscow conference coincides with a meeting of NATO Ministers in Brussels, but sources here said this was just an accident.

STOP PRESS

SAIGON, June 7, (Reuter).—Senior Buddhist monks in yellow mourning robes today walked in the funeral procession of a young nun, who burnt herself to death three days ago in protest against the Saigon military government.

The ceremony, watched by several hundred was quiet and orderly.

Wolesi Jirgah Approves Law

KABUL, June 7, (Bakhtar).—The Wolesi Jirgah Monday approved the remaining articles of law governing the activities of provincial Jirgahs.

At Monday's session, the Jirgah also approved a proposal by the committee on local administration concerning the appointment of Mohammad Akbar Shah of Dye Kundi, Uruzgan, to serve as the secretary for the committee.

The cultural agreement between Afghanistan and Britain also came up for discussion. The first article of the agreement was approved with one amendment.

Danes Ask UN Com. To Defer Decision On S. W. Africa

ADDIS ABABA, June 7, (AP).—Denmark Monday proposed to the 24-nation special UN committee on Colonialism that it defer any decision on the southwest Africa case until the verdict of the International Court of Justice.

The Danish delegate made the proposal as the committee began a three-day hearing on southwest Africa. French Somaliland, Rhodesia and other dependent territories.

Tanzania and the Soviet Union attacked "west financial giants" in America, Britain, W. Germany and Belgium, for supporting, through economic means the Verwoerd regime in South Africa and its apartheid policy. The Soviet delegate charged "some NATO member countries" of giving financial and military assistance to South Africa, and called for mandatory sanctions against South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia. Daillo Telli, Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity, who addressed the committee at special request, said the Security Council does not seem to have changed its attitudes on the question of colonialism in Africa.

"A meeting of the Security Council in Africa could bring about the necessary change in attitude concerning colonial territories and the plight of the dependent people," Telli added.

Tass reported after its arrival from Mogadishu, the Committee resumed its sessions in Africa House in Addis Ababa yesterday.

Keitema Ifru, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, welcoming the guests, read out a message from Emperor Haile Selassie to the committee. The Emperor stressed the great importance of the final liberation of Africa from colonialism. The committee, the message says, should suggest ways and means of solving the problem. "It is only by adhering to the principle of self-determination that Africa can be freed."

Contd on page 4

Quake Rocks Afghanistan; Epicentre Far Under Faizabad

KABUL, June 7, (Bakhtar).—The earthquake which shook most parts of Afghanistan just after noon Monday was registered by seismic stations in Moscow, New York and Tokyo, news agency reports monitored here said.

Tass said Moscow seismic stations registered a fairly strong earthquake in Afghanistan with its epicentre in Faizabad, the capital of Badakhshan province. The epicentre was estimated to lie 200-250 kilometres below the surface. At the epicentre the earthquake probably reached force 7 on a 12 point scale.

The governor of Badakhshan said in a telephone interview that several strong tremors were felt in Faizabad and surrounding areas but no casualties were reported.

According to an AP report from New York the seismic station at Fordham University also registered an earthquake in central Asia. Tass said earthquakes were felt in Du Shanbe, Tashkent, and Samarkand, all Soviet cities near Afghan border.

Radio Pakistan said Monday Peshawar also felt strong earth tremors.

Akbar Lays Cornerstone Of Carpentry Shop In Asadabad

ASADABAD, KUNAR, June 7, (Bakhtar).—The foundation stone for a woodworking plant was laid here Tuesday by Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries Dr. Mohammad Anwar Akbar.

Expected to cost about Af. 4,000,000, the project is planned for completion in five months. The building is to be finished in two months and machinery will then be installed.

French experts assisted in making the plans and are also aiding in the building. Dr. Akbar noted while laying the cornerstone that projects such as this will lead toward mechanisation of local industries and will help raise the people's standard of living.

The factory, which will utilise the wood available in Kunar, is part of the policy of Prime Minister Maiwandwal's government, under the guidance of His Majesty the King, to encourage balanced development in all the provinces.

Also present at the ceremony were Deputy Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Akram, President of the Supervisory Department in the Planning Ministry Sayyed Aminullah Baha, and the French Charge d'Affaires.

U Thant decides this month whether to continue his post as UN Secretary General and most observers here believe he will probably accept a further three-year term.

His term of five years expires on November 3 and some time this month the Secretary General will inform Security Council members of his wishes.

The lack of an obvious successor for this key world peace-keeping appointment is expected to convince the 57-year-old Burmese diplomat that he should agree to continue in office.

Observers believe he may make his public announcement as guest at a luncheon on June 20 of the UN Correspondents Association, with which he has long maintained close relations.

If he does agree to carry on, there is little doubt he will be accepted. Of the big powers, Britain and France have already declared that they want him to remain.

Unconfirmed reports have circulated here that the Soviet Union is trying to obtain assurances that U Thant would give greater authority to leading Soviet officials on his secretariat. But observers believe it unlikely the Soviets would push this point as far as blocking U Thant's re-election.

Among the smaller nations, U Thant has wide backing, particularly as he himself was formerly the chief delegate of one of these nations—Burma.

The UN Charter lays down that the secretary-general be appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council, but it does not stipulate a specific term of office.

U Thant became acting Secretary-General on November 3, 1961, after the death six weeks earlier of his predecessor, Dag Hammarskjold, in an air crash in Africa.

The Burmese diplomat was confirmed in the top UN post on November 20, 1962, on the understanding that he would serve a five-year term dating from his original appointment.

Although he has fully recovered from a stomach illness which affected him early in 1965, U Thant is known to feel the strain of what has been described as the most impossible job in the world. He has made clear that he does not want to continue to preside

above the Pacific Ocean near the international dateline when the craft's four retrorockets fired at 9:26 a.m. (71326 GMT).

"Our good retros," Cernan shouted to the Canton Island tracking station.

The braking slowed the 28098 kms an hour speed by 482 kms and Gemini 9, caught in the grip of the earth's gravity, began the meteoric plunge asked as Gemini-9 drifted down on its earth's atmosphere.

"Have you got us in sight," Stafford asked as Gemini-9 drifted down on its 25.6 m chute.

The carrier advised that it had and added: "The whole world has you in sight."

Eng. Reza Inspects Kunduz Projects

KUNDUZ, June 7, (Bakhtar).—Engineer Meer Mohammad Akbar Reza, Agriculture and Irrigation Minister, met Governor Faqir Nabi Alefi Sunday and discussed with him the possibility of repairing properly the Naqi canal which was damaged at some spots during annual floods.

The minister also issued instructions to his Ministry's provincial department to enlarge the Ali Abad canal which provides water to most parts of Kunduz city.

Reza also visited the new building for Soil and Water Survey here.

Seventy per cent of the work on the two-storey building has so far been completed.

70 FOREIGN STUDENTS TRAINED IN PAKHTU, DARI BY UNIVERSITY

KABUL, June 7, (Bakhtar).—The College of Letters of Kabul University has so far been able to train more than 70 foreign students in Pakhtu and Dari.

The College has been offering courses to foreign students in these two languages for the past nine years.

Dean Mujaddidi of the College noted these facts when he presented an American student of Dari a certificate Monday.

He said so far 65 foreign students have received certificates from the college in Pakhtu and Dari languages.

U Thant To Decide Soon Whether To Remain In Post

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, June 7, (Reuter).—U Thant decides this month whether to continue his post as UN Secretary General and most observers here believe he will probably accept a further three-year term.

His term of five years expires on November 3 and some time this month the Secretary General will inform Security Council members of his wishes.

The lack of an obvious successor for this key world peace-keeping appointment is expected to convince the 57-year-old Burmese diplomat that he should agree to continue in office.

Observers believe he may make his public announcement as guest at a luncheon on June 20 of the UN Correspondents Association, with which he has long maintained close relations.

If he does agree to carry on, there is little doubt he will be accepted. Of the big powers, Britain and France have already declared that they want him to remain.

Unconfirmed reports have circulated here that the Soviet Union is trying to obtain assurances that U Thant would give greater authority to leading Soviet officials on his secretariat. But observers believe it unlikely the Soviets would push this point as far as blocking U Thant's re-election.

Among the smaller nations, U Thant has wide backing, particularly as he himself was formerly the chief delegate of one of these nations—Burma.

The UN Charter lays down that the secretary-general be appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council, but it does not stipulate a specific term of office.

U Thant became acting Secretary-General on November 3, 1961, after the death six weeks earlier of his predecessor, Dag Hammarskjold, in an air crash in Africa.

The Burmese diplomat was confirmed in the top UN post on November 20, 1962, on the understanding that he would serve a five-year term dating from his original appointment.

Although he has fully recovered from a stomach illness which affected him early in 1965, U Thant is known to feel the strain of what has been described as the most impossible job in the world. He has made clear that he does not want to continue to preside

above the Pacific Ocean near the international dateline when the craft's four retrorockets fired at 9:26 a.m. (71326 GMT).

"Our good retros," Cernan shouted to the Canton Island tracking station.

The braking slowed the 28098 kms an hour speed by 482 kms and Gemini 9, caught in the grip of the earth's gravity, began the meteoric plunge asked as Gemini-9 drifted down on its earth's atmosphere.

"Have you got us in sight," Stafford asked as Gemini-9 drifted down on its 25.6 m chute.

The carrier advised that it had and added: "The whole world has you in sight."

Surveyor Misses Taking Earth Photo

PASADENA, California, June 7.—America's Surveyor spacecraft narrowly missed taking a picture of the earth Monday as scientists put the automated craft through another period of specialised picture-taking.

Jet Propulsion Laboratory officials in Pasadena said the attempt to photograph "just a sliver" of earth failed because the earth was just beyond the view of surveyor's fully titled camera mirror. Surveyor's camera lens looks up into a mirror that tilts and swivels on trackers from the ground.



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times PUBLISHING AGENCY

Food For Thought

We enter our studies, and enjoy a society which we alone can bring together. We raise no jealousy by conversing with one in preference to another; we give no offence to the most illustrious by questioning him as long as we will, and leaving him as abruptly. Diversity of opinion raises no tumult in our presence; each interlocutor stands before us, speaks or is silent, and we adjourn or decide the business at our leisure.

—Landor.

Implementing Price Controls

The commission set up by the government to draw up new regulations for controlling market prices will have many intricate problems to tackle. First of all, experience shows that no regulations of this nature so far have been implemented satisfactorily. The wholesalers as well as the retailers have now become experts on finding a way of getting around the regulations.

The consumers, who are the ones to suffer from overcharges, have been least cooperative in exposing violators of price regulations.

The first and foremost duty of the commission, therefore, is to recommend effective means of implementing the price control regulations. There is a great deal of corruption allegedly going on as far as price control officers are concerned. As soon as a trader is caught violating regulations, he starts working on the price control officer to persuade him to accept a gift and keep his mouth shut. More often than not he succeeds in getting his way.

The commission is expected to recommend that price control officers should be chosen with special care and from among the persons whose integrity and honesty are unquestionable. Special salaries and allowances may be recommended for these officers in order to make them better able to resist any temptation.

Much more severe punishments may be recommended for violators of price control regulations.

tions. These punishments should be carried out.

The commission may find it more difficult to draw up regulations for the imported goods in comparison to the locally available ones. This is so because the same item is imported from various countries at different prices. However, it should not be too difficult to see that at least the same item from the same country is sold at a uniform price everywhere in town. At present, for example, porous nylon shirts bearing the same trade mark are sold at a different price in each shop one visits. If you happen to be a good bargainer you may get them at a reasonable price, otherwise you will pay much more than they are really worth.

We fully agree with a recommendation by the daily *Islah* urging the introduction of bills in shops. At present this system is practically unknown in this country. No matter what you purchase you are not given a bill for it. Even if you persist in getting a bill you are handed a piece of paper with a scribbled signature which cannot have a legal status.

Some of the items on sale in the food bazar, specially canned stuff etc., may be years old and unsuitable for consumption. The commission is expected to make it compulsory for shopkeepers to print the date at which the imported item becomes unsuitable for consumption on the product. The advice of the Ministry of Public Health should be sought in implementing such a recommendation.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Islah* carried an editorial entitled "A Stable Government". The national government which has received the approval of the Parliament has to face many responsibilities. The only way it can fulfil these responsibilities is through the unreserved co-operation and support of the people.

The government, the editorial went on, has many reform and development projects in hand. The execution and implementation of these projects requires security more than anything else. Those who disturb public security are in fact enemies of the country's progress. It is the duty of our people to expose enemies of their country.

The influential people in the country, too, should realise the significance of the responsibilities shouldered by the government and should render support and co-operation to the government.

Everyone expects the government to tackle big problems and achieve a lot in the way of material and spiritual progress of the people. This requires great power which cannot be had unless the government is inspired and supported by the people.

Nowhere in the world can a government achieve much unless it is fully supported by the people. In the light of democracy our people now have a Parliament which reflects the wishes and aspirations of the electorate. The government of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal is entrusted to discharge its duties in the public interest having received the full confidence of the Parliament.

It is now the duty of our people to cooperate with a government that is considered fit to play the role of the executive by their own representatives. People's cooperation in the implementation of development projects will not only ensure the government's success in its difficult task but will also raise its prestige in the eyes of foreign countries with whom we have friendly ties and who are cooperating with us in our efforts to create a better life for our people.

The editorial pointed out that the government, of course, does not expect people to praise its activities blindly. Unfounded praise creates unfounded optimism. And this is misleading. It is not the government's wish to see facts distorted in the light of unfounded optimism.

Criticism of the government's action and opposing its views through legal means in the Parliament and in the press are part and parcel of a democratic system. However, criticism should be to improve things and should be

void of any malicious intent. The government welcomes and encourages positive criticism and suggestions.

The same issue of the paper carried a note from the Ministry of Public Health answering a complaint by a reader in one of the earlier issues of *Islah* saying that the spray units of the Ministry have failed to disinfect houses in certain areas of the capital

city. As a result people are bothered by bugs and various other insects.

The note said that the Ministry's main aim in assigning spray units is to prevent the spread of such epidemics as typhoid. Areas infested by such diseases are naturally given priority. However, the note pointed out that the Ministry has ordered the spray units to visit the areas mentioned in the letter.

WORLD PRESS

A petition with 6,400 signatures criticising U.S. policy in Vietnam appeared in the *New York Times* Saturday as an advertisement on three whole pages.

The signers included playwright Arthur Miller, writer Norman John Hersey, author of the War Lover and Joseph Heller, author of *Catch-22*. Others were university professors, lawyers, churchmen, doctors and actors.

The petition, called for an end to the bombing of North Vietnam, negotiation with the Viet Cong National Liberation Front, and for the United States to consider withdrawing from the country.

The executive board of the International Press Institute (IPI) ended its meeting in Milan Saturday without deciding on a request from Formosa to join the institute as a full member.

The *Washington Post* said editorially Saturday that the Johnson administration appeared to be moving cautiously towards a restoration of the large-scale foreign exchange assistance to both India and Pakistan.

"Whatever action the United States takes, however, is sure to be accompanied by an awareness that the two countries could make much more of their aid by entering into cooperative economic relationship," it commented.

The Post cited such examples as coordinated development of the Brahmaputra River Valley and transportation routes for commodities moving across the respective territory of the two countries.

"It is remarkable to discover how little basic research has been carried out with any cooperative ventures, The Post observed.

The World Bank and the Agency for International Development have properly stressed the importance of a regional approach in discussions with both countries, and this would appear to be an appropriate agenda item for the next Indo-Pakistan ministerial conference."

A Soviet newspaper Sunday called

for expulsion of prostitutes from Moscow and cited the case of a 19-year-old girl who told investigators she could earn \$100 (37 sterling) a night from foreigners she picked up in a tourist hotel.

The youth newspaper *Komsomol* Kkaya Gradya said the girl apparently maintained herself from her earnings as a "professional self-employed prostitute."

The paper said there were many more girls like her who were "permanent ornaments" of the Moscow tourist hotel bars.

She was "dragged from the embraces of foreign guests" by a young communist league patrol recently. She threatened them that her United States journalist friend would complain to the Soviet foreign ministry.

She said she hated her country because she had been prevented from marrying a U.S. tourist two years ago, the newspaper added.

The trouble was, the paper complained, no Soviet law could touch her or those like her, and called for the ejection of "this filth" from the city.

The *Peoples Daily*, China's party organ, Sunday charged that Lu Ping, Peking University's deposed committee secretary, was the ringleader of a nucleus of "royalists" who had tried to lure the younger generations away from the proletariat.

The Soviet army newspaper *Red Star* Sunday accused the United States of taking over the ideology of Nazi Germany by infecting its people with ideas of militarism and racism.

Nazism, an article in the newspaper declared, preached bellicose anti-communism and the right to enslave other peoples on the pretext of fighting communism.

"Hitler incited unbelievable greed in a part of the German people, promising them a share in the looting of other countries. 'Classes of people' in Germany were infected with the ideas of militarism and racialism.

USSR Urges France To Expand Ties

Some improvement of Franco-Soviet relations encourages French business circles to establish broader contacts with East-European countries, and in the first instance the Soviet Union.

Though trade between France and the Soviet Union has increased considerably in recent years, the Soviet Union's share in French foreign trade is still insignificant. And yet the potentialities are great.

It is only necessary to find new forms, to make a deeper study of the requirements and markets of both countries, to display a maximum of good will multiplied by creative imagination, as one high-ranking Paris official in charge of foreign economic relations put it. The French firms which have displayed initiative, readiness and ability to adapt themselves to the requirements of the Soviet side are very much satisfied with their results.

The problem of scientific research is extremely acute today not only for France, but also for many other West European countries. There was a time when France used to sell more patents for production methods and inventions to other countries than she bought. Now the picture has been reversed. France is obliged to spend large sums to

buy patents and licences, primarily from the United States. Research requires a bigger and bigger technical base, more and more specialists. And though France is planning to increase the spending on research several times over in the years to come, she has no chance of competing with the highly-developed United States on her own. Hence the idea of cooperation with other countries. The high reputation of Soviet science and technology makes the French turn their gaze increasingly to our country. Soviet foreign trade organisations have lately received a number of proposals to consider establishment of such cooperation.

France and the USSR want not just occasional deals for different goods deliveries but major agreements that would lay the foundation for cooperation over many years. The Soviet Union, for instance, is prepared to buy sets of plant for different enterprises. The French industry is well in a position to handle such big orders.

But it happens often, that French companies, which originally agreed to accept Soviet orders, are subsequently forced to renounce it wholly or partially.

Why? Because they are connected with foreign companies which

are forbidden to supply certain kinds of equipment or pass on production methods to socialist countries. Such a situation, naturally, severely handicaps trade relations between our two countries.

It is up to the French side to see how it can get free from handicaps generated by the cold war. We cannot but welcome the initiative of French industrialists who believe that Franco-Soviet cooperation in industrial and scientific research is the best way for France to end its dependence on the United States and offers beckoning opportunities.

Objectively, there are no factors preventing the two countries from doing business on a large scale. What is important now is to go over from words to action.

Certain businessmen voiced fear lest increased trade with the Soviet Union would effect France's traditional relations with its neighbours. The Soviet policy is to extend economic exchanges, based on complete equality and mutual benefit with all countries. There is no doubt that stronger Franco-Soviet business relations will help develop multi-lateral relations and concert the efforts of a number of European states.

(Tass).

U.S. Vice President Outlines Three Tasks

Following are excerpts from an address by U.S. Vice-President H. Humphrey.

Today the United States faces three great and interrelated tasks in the world: the pursuit of peace; the effort to narrow the gap between the rich and poor nations; and the necessity of sustaining an American economy able to carry a thousand future burdens at home and around the world.

The U.S. search for peace finds its best expression in support for the kind of world envisioned in the United Nations Charter—a world where large and small nations might live alike in harmony without threat of external coercion.

No nation has done more for peace than has the United States since World War II. The United Nations, the Marshall Plan, Point Four, the Alliance for Progress, the Peace Corps, the Asian Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, Food for Peace, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty—these have come from American initiatives.

These come from America's search for peace.

But other initiatives, too, have come from the U.S. search for peace: Firmness in Berlin; aid to Greece and Turkey; the founding of NATO, CENTO and SEATO; resistance to aggression in Korea; the determination that nuclear missiles should not be introduced into the Hemisphere.

For the United States has long since learned that peaceful develop-

ment cannot exist in an environment of violence, aggression, and fear.

Today peace is at stake in Asia. Peace is at stake in a hundred thousand Asian villages, in the struggle of peasants against a millennium of poverty, disease and despair.

Peace is at stake in a tortured South Vietnam, in the struggle against the classic power tactics of communism.

The peace must not be lost in either struggle. That is why the United States has committed once more—as it has had to do before—men, money, and resources to help the nations of Asia help themselves toward security and independence.

Those who threaten their neighbours in Asia should know that the United States will resist their aggression. But they should also know that the United States bears no consumptive hate against their people, that it has no design on their sovereignty. My country looks only toward the day when all nations may choose to live in harmony with their neighbours—when they may turn together their energies to building a better life for their peoples.

For this is, after all, the second great task before the United States: The desperate need to narrow the widening gap between the rich and poor nations of the world.

I give you the words of Pope John 23rd in his encyclical *Mater et Magistra*:

"The solidarity which binds all

men and makes them members of the same family requires political communities enjoying an abundance of material goods not to remain indifferent to those political communities whose citizens suffer from poverty, misery, and hunger, and who lack even the elementary rights of the human person.

"This is particularly true since, given the growing interdependence among the peoples of the earth, it is not possible to preserve lasting peace if glaring economic and social inequality among them persist."

"We are all equally responsible for the undernourished peoples. Therefore, it is necessary to educate one's conscience to the sense of responsibility which weighs upon each and everyone, especially upon those who are more blessed with this world's goods."

The U.S. postwar Marshall Plan of economic aid saved Western Europe and the peace. Since then, the revived nations of Western Europe have not only repaid their Marshall Plan debts, they have already provided more aid to the developing countries than they ever received from the United States.

The rewards can be just as great tomorrow in other continents.

Former President Eisenhower described the third great task of the United States today: "The firm base for the problem of leading the world toward the achievement of human aspirations—toward peace with justice in freedom—must be the United States."

(Cont'd. on page 4)

Criminal Procedure Decree Law

PART XIII

Article 174:

The investigating judge may entrust a member of the Attorney General's Office or a judicial official with the performance of functions within his own discretion.

Article 175:

The investigating judge informs the Attorney General's Office of his decisions to make on-the-spot examinations and inspection of the circumstances surrounding the criminality.

Article 176:

A witness who refuses to appear before an investigating judge to testify on the case, or appears before him but refuses to take an oath, or who forwards excuses which consequently are proven false shall be punished in accordance with the provisions made by Articles 82, 83 and 84 of this Law, determined by the investigating judge himself.

Article 177:

Orders so issued by the investigating judge against the witnesses are subject to protests made according to the rules of the law.

Article 178:

If the witness voluntarily appears before the investigating judge or upon a second summons served upon him and forwards feasible excuses, the investigating judge may, after hearing the statements made by the Procurator, exempt him from the fine. If prior to the termination of investigation, the witness continues to not give testimony or take the oath, the investigating judge is authorised to pardon part or the whole of his sentence.

Article 179:

The investigating judge is duty bound to hear the statements made by the Procurator (or the Attorney's Office) prior to the issuance of the detention order. The Procurator (or the Attorney for the Government or the Saranwal) can demand the accused person's detention in every stage of investigation.

Article 180:

A detention order issued by the investigating judge is enforceable only for 15 days. However, he can, after hearing the explanations made by the Attorney General's Office, extend the detention term once or more provided that the whole term does not exceed two months.

Article 181:

If the investigation is not concluded and the investigating judge deems it feasible to prolong the detention term for a period exceeding the term specified by the foregoing article, then, before the time is expired, the case shall be referred to the President of the Provincial Court for the issuance of a due order in pursuance to Article 107 of this Law.

Article 182:

The Attorney General's Office, in cases of felony, can appeal against the orders releasing the accused person issued by the investigating judge. In this regard, provisions made by Articles 121-122 of this Law are applicable.

Article 183:

If on the basis of the Procurator's appeal the detention order is issued by the President of the Provincial Court, no one else then has the right to renew his release order except the Court's President himself.

Article 184:

When the investigation is over, the investigating judge transmits the filed records to the Attorney's Office. The Attorney's Office is duty bound to forward his demands, if any, to the investigating judge within three days if the accused is in custody and within 10 days if he is free.

The investigating judge is bound to notify the contesting parties concerned of the investigation process and let them express their opinions on the matter.

Article 185:

If the investigating judge finds that the event is not punishable by the operative laws or the grounds against the accused per-

son are not sufficient, he orders the dismissal of the case and releases the accused if he is not detained for some otherwise legal reason.

The order so issued shall describe the motives and grounds for so doing. The order shall be notified to the injured party and/or civil action party. If either party is deceased, the matter shall be brought to the notice of his heirs in their domicile.

Article 186:

When the investigating judge establishes the crime as a misdemeanor or a petty offence, he refers the accused person to the Primary Court. The Saranwal is then obliged to forward the filed records to the court as soon as possible and to inform the parties concerned for their appearance in the court within the time limits set by Article 109 of this Law.

Article 187:

If, on the strength of the available evidence, the investigating judge is fully convinced that the accused is guilty of committing a felony and must be committed for trial, he draws up an act of indictment and refers the case to the President of the Provincial Court and makes the Attorney General's Office immediately submit the records filed to the court.

Article 188:

The Procurator, the injured party, and/or the civil party of the case have the right to protest the order issued by the investigating judge concerning the dismissal of the case unless the order concerns a charge made against a government official or employee or one of the judicial officers for the commission of a crime in the performance of their functions or as the result thereof. Provisions made by Article 139 of this Law are applicable to questions of the time limits for making the protest and the procedure therefor.

The time limit for the submission of a protest by the Attorney's Office begins with the pronouncement of the protested order.

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af. 50
Classified: per line, bold type, Af. 20
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Af. 1000
Half-Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40
Half-Yearly \$ 25
Quarterly \$ 15

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief

Telephone: 24047

SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

For other numbers first dial switch-board number 23043, 24028, 24026.

Circulation and Advertising:

Extension 59

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58

Government Printing Press

Editorial: Using Our Wool

It is astonishing to see that the large array of handicraft products on display and sale at the newly opened sales room of the Ministry of Mines and Industries does not include much homemade knit wear.

People in the whole of central Afghanistan, parts of the north and the far west produce pull-overs, gloves, scarves, hats, and socks which are very akin in pattern and designs to products used in Switzerland, England, other colder areas of Europe and the United States.

The thick woolen mittens made in Hazarajat can not easily be differentiated from the ones used by skiers in Alpine resorts.

It is not important who was inspired by whom in patterns and designs. The important thing is that we don't use the comfortable and practical socks and gloves made in Hazarajat, not because they are not good, but because they are made within the country. Because we think it is more prestigious to wear foreign-made socks and gloves. Because we don't know that the makers of these imported socks might very well prefer these Afghan ones if they had the chance to buy them.

Sheep and goat raising is as common here as growing wheat. As a consequence almost one out of two families in the country has some wool on hand at various times of the year.

Most of these families, of course, do not live within easy reach of the market to sell their wool, and hence they make use of it themselves. After the women see to it that the family has warm clothing, they use the remaining wool for other things. It is here where we are wasting a lot of our wool. They make rough and unshapely rugs, sacks, tent cloth and a variety of other things which could be better made out of cotton or other fibres.

If we want to promote handicrafts and help the village craftsman earn a better living we must not ignore this aspect of our cottage industry.

The market is vast for woolen products. Woolen clothing is needed in the winter almost all over Afghanistan, even in Nangarhar. Likewise, production can easily be boosted, as all the women and some of the men in the countryside learn to knit early in their life.

The problem is to encourage use of homemade products. The fad and fashion of wearing third rate foreign products, and being proud of it, can easily be changed if some prominent people, noted intellectuals, high-ranking officials, university professors, college students, etc. begin to wear socks and gloves and pullovers made in the countryside. However we cannot deny that these products have their shortcomings.

First of all the wool used is not fine enough, and the thread is not spun evenly—that is the thickness of the thread differs and this affects the product. Helping the villagers learn to wash and prepare the wool properly would be a good investment. Maybe our experts can find inexpensive methods applicable at every home in all corners of the country.

Once the use of homemade woolen clothing is popular the villager should be asked to use more of the wool he produces for making clothing for sale rather than for various needs at home—needs which can be fulfilled more cheaply and easily by other materials. Cotton can be used for filling blankets and towels rather than wool for instance.

In recent years apart from what has been imported, a quantity of knitwear has been machine-produced locally. We are not against introduction of machines here.

The significant thing is to preserve our traditional industries which are dying out. Production of knitwear is among the crafts which can, if revived, help the country and the people.

The consumers will enjoy products with the special touch of the individual producers who cannot produce more than a few per year. They will be happy if every third person is wearing a different garment.

The villager will be much better off as he will earn more money by making better use of his wool. And the money the villagers earn will result in numerous thoughtful and economic minded investors all over the country. Villagers rarely make a bad investment.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, June 7.—The following are the exchange rates at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghanis per unit of foreign currency:

| Buying | Selling |
|--|---------|
| Af. 75.25 (per U.S. dollar) | 75.75 |
| Af. 210.70 (per one pound sterling) | 212.10 |
| Af. 1881.25 (per hundred West German mark) | 1893.75 |
| Af. 1763.03 (per hundred Swiss franc) | 1763.68 |
| Af. 1523.25 (per hundred French franc) | 1533.41 |

Taufiq Woolen Products Win Prizes At European Exhibitions

By A Staff Writer

Sweaters, skirts, scarves, and hats which have won prizes at exhibitions in Prague and London are knitted at the Taufiq woolen plant in the heart of Kabul city.

This year it will produce 16,000 pieces, according to the owner and manager Abdul Wahid Majidi. Although the factory is still small and cannot yet meet the demand, it is growing rapidly. Production is up 50 percent this year over last. And during the last few years, the variety of products produced has also increased very rapidly. Originally, the speciality was sweaters but now shawls, skirts, hats have been added to the selection offered, Majidi points out.

No progress has been made yet, however, towards using Afghan wool, Majidi regrets. Attempts have been made to use local wool but it is too coarse for knitting clothes and sales fell off when it was used. The 8,000 kilograms of wool which the factory will use this year will come from Switzerland. This accounts for the change in price of the products as the cost of wool changes according to the value of dollar.

A remedy for this problem is being found, however. The government has started breeding Swiss sheep here as part of its development plan so that the plant will be able to use local raw material and thus lower their costs and the price of their products.

Recent tests of consumer taste have indicated that the Taufiq products

compare favourably with imported garments from Europe, Majidi reports. Right now he can not meet the demand, especially during the winter.

He feels that if he can increase production, he will have no trouble finding a market. The present building is large and there is room for an addition. The machines needed are small and make only a little noise so the community does not object to the presence of the factory.

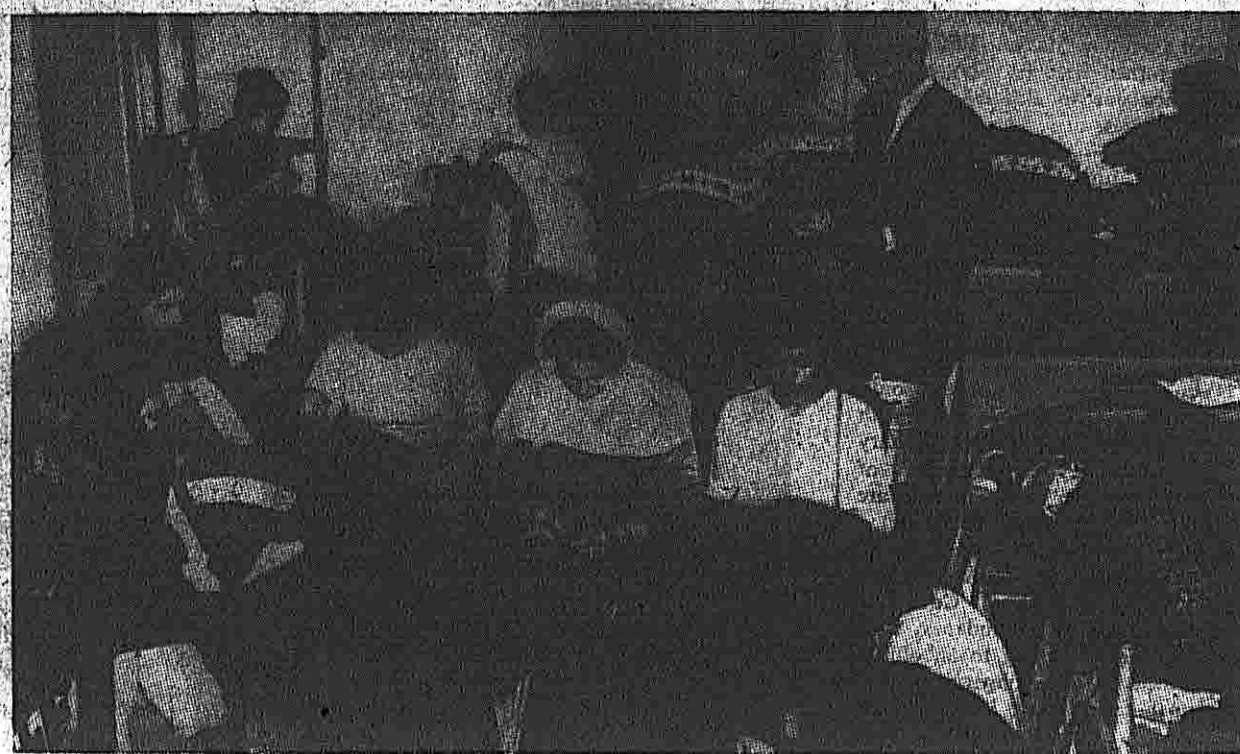
The capital of the factory is now Af. 1,026,145 and Majidi has plans to increase it considerably. In fact three new machines are already on their way from Switzerland which will enable the plant to produce new patterns of sweaters. Stretch garments may soon be made at the factory, too.

The factory was originally founded with a capital of Af. 300,000 in 1956. There are 23 machines, two are operated by electricity and the rest by hand.

Usually there are 40 workers employed, half of them are women. In winter production is increased and some extra workers are employed to meet the demand.

Personnel work from 8 to 4:30. They may take up to 60 days of leave although if they work for the whole year they receive additional pay.

Raises are given according to ability. Priority goes to those who do the best work.



A group of Women doing the finishing work of sweaters.

Since most machines are manually operated, Majidi finds it better not to make use of them for more than one shift a day. Use of the same machine by many different people tends to shorten the life of machines.

Factory personnels are encouraged to attend the literacy courses offered by the women's society and most of them do so.

The goods are sold at the factory sales shop on Tamur Shahi avenue.

There are no shops in the provinces although wholesale merchants do purchase some goods to sell there. Orders are accepted by the factory for special styles and patterns preferred by the customers.

Majidi Interested In Textiles Since High School Days

Textiles of all kinds have fascinated Abdul Wahid Majidi since his high school days at Habibia.

His first training was at the Arts and Crafts school where he learned to make samples of many kinds of cloth. The first carpet which he made at the school is now on exhibit at the Kabul Museum.



Abdul Wahid Majidi

After graduation from the arts and crafts school, Majidi spent some

time teaching before he was sent north to develop a woolen industry in 1941 by a group formed to promote industry in the country. For several years he travelled around the country advising on ways to improve training methods and how to utilise machinery most effectively.

After completing his military service, he began to study the kind of textiles imported into the country. Then he experimented in making various kinds of cloth on looms in his home in Shari Nau.

At this time Haji Saban decided to sell a wool knitting mill which he had imported from W. Germany because he needed funds. Majidi studied the causes for failure of the first firm carefully.

Then in 1956 he displayed the first products from the factory at Jeshan and they were well-received. Since then the factory has grown steadily and the demand has grown even more rapidly.

To keep up with new developments Majidi has travelled to Pakistan, Iran, Switzerland, Austria to visit factories.



Knitting sweaters by machines.

Private Investment Best Way Of Aiding Developing Nations

The industrialised nations of the world must do much more for the economic development of the newly emerged countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the Association of West German Industries said Monday in its annual report.

Past efforts of the industrialised nations are insufficient, the report added, because they did not change the unfavourable position of the developing countries in world trade. Per capita income in the developing countries had not increased and in some cases even decreased.

This situation might lead to extremist in Asia and Africa, the report said. Radical demands of the developing countries were bound to increase. This tendency might strain relations between developed and developing countries.

The report also stressed that many developing countries expected too much of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and therefore neglected their own efforts.

Many developing countries did not see the chances offered by the

markets of the industrialised countries. Little had been done to utilise these chances.

The report said that possibilities for private investments of the West German industry in developing countries should be carefully studied. Such investments were, in the view of the association, the most effective means to aid the developing countries. West German firms should be encouraged to make more and more effective investment in developing countries. Currently, 71 per cent of all West German investments abroad were made by only 82 West German companies.

Private West German investments in developing countries at the end of 1965 amounted to 396 million marks in Africa, 242 million marks in Asia and 1,580 million marks in Latin America. (DPA).

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY



Various products on display at the factory.

Question Of Creating Capital Markets

By Maiwand

Now that we are embarking on framing our Third Five-Year Plan, it is time to consider carefully the question of creating capital markets: short-term, as well as long-term.

This problem cannot be tackled without bringing considerable reform into the structure and function of the central bank and commercial banks. If we are to take our development effort in all seriousness, then we must frame a constitution for banking activities covering all aspects of our development plans.

Low Incomes

In developing countries, we must give pride of place to the absolute shortage of capital—both in the sense of real capital goods and of funds with which their construction is financed—as a factor underlying the low levels of income and rates of growth.

The vicious circle of underdevelopment has become an extremely familiar concept! Productivity and incomes are low largely because of an inadequate volume of capital per head, but the stock of capital and the rate of capital formation are low precisely because incomes are low.

Thus the developing countries are caught in a situation from which there is no easy escape; invariably and properly, stress has been laid on the need to break into the vicious circle by means of importing capital from external sources. No body can quarrel with this general fact. What is immediately necessary is to make the flow of foreign capital into developing areas easier, more efficient and cheaper.

If we ignore for a moment the absolute shortage of capital in developing regions, a feature of many developing countries, however, is the inappropriate distribution of the available supply of funds as against various types of investment.

Real Estate Development
We have noticed the trends in the developing nations that capital is not only scarce, but often used in ways which are not conducive to the maximum rate of economic expansion. It is very common to use capital under such circumstances in those forms of expenditure which could not be given a high priority in the rational allocation of scarce resources.

For example, many investors because of lack of well-organised and reputable financial institutions uti-

lise a substantial proportion of their savings in real estate development (building apartments, larger houses, shops, etc.) or other comparable forms of investment, or in hoards of gold and other precious metals and stones.

If we study the behaviour of capital in developing nations, we will find out that a good deal of capital has been remitted out of these countries in the past and invested in international financial centres where safety and liquidity are secured but where the need for capital is much less pressing than in the countries from which the capital came. In political disturbances and instability of Government, the flight of capital becomes acute, affecting the whole economy.

In Afghanistan like most developing countries where there are no security markets worth the name nor a network of institutions offering safe and liquid forms of investment, investors find land among the safest, most profitable and most marketable assets in which to hold their savings.

As a result, a great deal of the available investible funds (and much of the scarce supply of entrepreneurship also) is attracted into real estate projects with the consequential and harmful inflation of land values. On the other hand, productive investment in agriculture and industry is held back because of the scarcity of funds and high cost of land.

Use Of Capital

With this brief review of capital scarcity in developing countries we reach the conclusion that funds could be channelled into those sections of our economy where they are most needed.

Unless local investors are able to secure the kind of investment outlets which they are seeking, capital will continue to be diverted out of our country or inappropriately used within it; only when we reach the stage in which we are able to channel the available capital in the right directions, will the maximum rate of development become possible. Growth often depends more on where and how, capital is invested than on the absolute quantity of savings. The development of capital markets may be a necessary prerequisite of agricultural and industrial development, not a result and reflection of it.

In addition, by ensuring that assets of a proper kind and having

a reasonable degree of liquidity are available to local investors, the Afghan Government will not merely encourage the direction of the internal flow of savings to the most suitable and most important ends; the rate of savings itself may well be stimulated in time by the knowledge that attractive, safe, and lucrative outlets exist for the employment of savings.

Everyone knows that in developing local capital markets, the Government and its foremost agency: the central bank, must necessarily play the main role. Only a governmental institution has both the resources and the responsibility for shouldering the risks implicit in increasing the liquidity of investment within its territory.

No private institution, however great and financially powerful and however far-seeing its management may be, can take upon itself the task of underwriting the development of the economy as a whole, a development which may yield material returns only after the passage of many years.

Local Markets

It is the Government and its agencies which must take the initiative in the creation of local markets and the encouragement of the supply of local assets of such a kind as to give investors confidence in their marketability.

The process is one which implies the shouldering of a good deal of risk; liquidity can be conferred on assets only by some form of implicit or explicit guarantee that in the event of a crisis the redemption of local investments will be possible on reasonable terms at all times.

This risk is such that a private institution working primarily and mutually for profit would be eminently unlikely to undertake. Since the shouldering of it may play an essential role in the development of the economy, it follows that it is a serious responsibility resting upon the Government and upon the agencies through which it exercises its monetary and fiscal measures.

What factors in Afghanistan justify the creation of local capital markets?

Flight of capital is particularly visible at certain times of strain on the economy.

The craze of erecting buildings of various types throughout the country with special emphasis on Kabul,

Contd. on page 4

World Briefs

BRUSSELS, June 7, (DPA).—Prof. Walter Hallstein, President of the European Common Market (EEC) commission, returned here Monday after a long absence due to sickness, and resumed his duties.

MOSCOW, June 7, (DPA).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin Monday received the Algerian Ambassador to Moscow Omar Oussedik and had a friendly conversation with him. "Tass" news agency reported.

COPENHAGEN, June 7, (DPA).—NATO manoeuvres started in the south Jutland area of Denmark Monday with the main aim of coordinating military communications. Seventy members of the West German defence forces are also participating.

VIENNA, June 7, (DPA).—French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville will go on to Budapest after visiting Prague, according to an official announcement in the Hungarian capital picked up here Monday. He will go to Budapest for a two-day visit starting July 28, returning a visit which Hungarian Foreign Minister Ianos Peter paid to Paris last year.

HAMBURG, June 7, (DPA).—In an effort to produce poison-free cigarettes, some U.S. tobacco factories are experimenting with lettuce leaves, the West German economic news agency "VWD" reported Monday.

First tests have shown "lettuce cigarettes" to taste good and without noxious components, but their production is considerably dearer than conventional cigarettes. One leading U.S. tobacco factory predicted that within a "few years" the new type of "weed" would fully replace the usual cigarettes.

Scholarship Grants

The United States and Britain reacted to the February events in Syria in a more than definite way. Formidable squadrons of the sixth American fleet appeared in the port of Beirut and a British squadron dropped anchor in the Israeli port of Haifa.

Pogodina then points out that as a result of this Anglo-American military demonstration incidents on the Israel's border with Arab countries became more frequent.

The *Pravda* commentator then tells of the "fabrication" of the American newspaper *Christian Science Monitor* which claimed that Moscow is considering "possibilities of rapprochement with Israel" and that this is directly against Arab countries.

No single aspect of anti-Americanism in various parts of the world is so remarkable as the popularity of U.S. libraries as a target for those with an irresistible desire to burn something down.

The list of such libraries, sacrificed in the cause of political unrest, is by now a formidable one and, as things are, is likely to be longer still.

In those parts of Asia where anti-Americanism seems endemic—perhaps as a necessary demonstration of one's Asianness—it is something to be thankful for that the U.S. library is available as a sort of political lightning conductor.

India Devaluates Rupee To Avert Economic Breakdown

Ceylon, Nepal, Pak Consider Move

NEW DELHI, June 7, (Reuters).—India's surprise currency devaluation came into force Monday to avert a threatened breakdown in the nation's economy.

Finance Minister Sachindra Chaudhury told a press conference foreign exchange difficulties could have ruined Indian industry in six months, leaving thousands jobless, unless the rupee was devalued.

As the rupee's value was slashed by 36.5 per cent, cabinets in neighbouring countries held emergency meetings to study effects of the move on their economies.

Pakistan and Nepal decided not to devalue their currencies, but in Ceylon, business circles predicted that the government had no alternative but to follow India's example.

India and its neighbours are keen rivals in the world export market.

Announcement of the devaluation yesterday making one pound sterling worth 21 rupees against 13.33 previously, came as a complete surprise to the Indian press and public because of an elaborate official smokescreen.

Meredith Wounded In U.S. Rights March

JOHNSON CITY, Texas, June 7.—President Johnson said that the shooting of civil rights worker James Meredith was "an awful act of violence that every sensible American deplored." Meredith, enrolment as the first Negro student at the University of Mississippi in 1963, set off riots, was shot and wounded Monday as he walked down a Mississippi highway on a civil rights march. President Johnson said "I have asked the Attorney General to spare no effort in bringing the guilty person or persons to justice."

Meredith, 32, with several companions, was on a Negro voters registration march from Memphis, Tennessee, to Jackson, Mississippi.



Mazurov seen with Prime Minister Malindwal after his arrival here yesterday afternoon.

10 Civilians Named To S.V. Military Junta, Buddhists Not Satisfied; Hold Mass Meeting

SAIGON, June 7, (Reuters).—South Vietnam's ruling generals yesterday introduced 10 civilians into their junta but apparently advanced no further towards quietening the strident Buddhist campaign against them.

Although some of the newly-appointed civilians are Buddhists, the enlarged junta contains no official representatives of the unified Buddhist church which has been organising the anti-government campaign.

There is one representative each of the Catholics and the influential Cao Dai and Hao Hao sects, informed sources said.

Foreign Minister Dr. Tran Van Do is also among South Vietnam's new top 20.

Agreement to enlarge the junta by adding civilians to balance the 10 generals who have ruled South Vietnam for the past year came after a top-level meeting between the government and Buddhist leaders here last week.

But Buddhist leaders have renewed demands for the resignation of the head of state, Lieutenant-General Nguyen Van Thien, and the Prime Minister, Air Vice-Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, saying this, rather

School Sports Result

KABUL, June 7, (Bakhtar).—The following are the results of games played in the high school tournaments at the Education Ministry Stadium Tuesday:

Volleyball:
Agriculture beat Commerce

Handball:
Rahman Baba beat Ghazi 2 to nil.

Football:
Habibia was declared to winners since Teachers Academy did not show up for the game.

than the introduction of civilians into the junta, is their real aim.

Anti-government Monks last week called a temporary halt to demonstrations in Saigon, threatening to resume activity if the government did not go some way towards satisfying their demands by yesterday.

The enlarged Junta received a new vote of confidence from the armed forces.

But militant Buddhists brushed the junta and held the biggest anti-government meeting for several days at their Vien-Voa Dao Pagoda Complex last night.

About 8,000 Buddhists at the meeting heard a message from Thich Tri Quang, leader of the militant Buddhist faction calling for a boycott of the government.

Monks told the adults to go on strike and children to stay away from schools.

Thich Tri Quang, who is in the northern Buddhist stronghold, of Hue, gave no date for the boycott. But said the people should await further orders.

United States Ambassador to UN Arthur J. Goldberg briefed senators Monday amid indications the United States may bid for action, by the UN General Assembly to supervise South Vietnam's proposed elections.

Goldberg, who has encountered stiff opposition within security council circles to Saigon's request for UN observers scheduled a luncheon with about 15 senators. Most of the 15 are considered liberals and some have criticised President Johnson's course in S. Vietnam.

Goldberg called Sunday for a

Smith Expected To React Firmly To Salisbury Murders

Railway Officials Meet

SALISBURY, June 7, (DPA).—Rhodesian African nationalist claims to responsibility for the deaths of a three-member white family last week will have a far-reaching effect on the European community in Rhodesia, whether the Africans were involved or not.

The greater effect on the African cause will be the immediate action of Rhodesian authorities in recalling all off-duty soldiers as soon as the European deaths became known, political observers said.

This was construed as a strong indication that Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith is taking no chances on a possible largescale uprising on the style of the Mau-Mau mounted by Kikuyu African against the British in Kenya in the 1950s.

Since Smith already had declared a state of emergency in Rhodesia his security forces have ample powers to subdue a possible uprising.

But as in the case of Kenya's Mau-Mau, African nationalists in Rhodesia are unlikely to look for an all-out battle with the government troops, since they are all too aware of the overwhelming forces against them.

Informed sources said it seemed abundantly clear that Africans inside Rhodesia and those who have been smuggled back from outside where they have spent some time in sabotage training camps, are determined to pursue a policy of attempting to unseat Smith and his regime by violent methods.

Meanwhile, the joint Zambian/Rhodesian railways board met in Salisbury within two hours of the board's independent chairman, Arthur Kemp, returning by air from a visit to London.

Kemp told reporters before the meeting started "we will be discussing the questions of payments for Zambian traffic passing through Rhodesia."

Kemp said he could not comment on reports from Leopoldville that Zambia had reached an agreement with the Congolese to export 60 per cent of her copper exports through the Congolese rail system.

"mutual cessation of all types of hostilities" in S. Vietnam and urged that a new Geneva conference be held to reaffirm 1954 and 1962 Geneva agreements for peace in southeast Asia.

In a commencement address at the Catholic University of America here, Goldberg also said the United States was prepared to abide by the results of reunification elections contemplated by the 1954 Geneva agreement "whatever these results might be."

In Hue clandestine radio broadcasts Monday declared troops loyal to the Saigon government were being sent to Hue to attack Buddhists and their Pagodas.

Leaflets distributed in the city echoed the same theme.

U.S. military authorities here said they knew of no plans for movements of S. Vietnamese troops into Hue, where first division units have been seeking to restore control for the past week.

Broadcasts from the secret radio station, believed to be operated from a Pagoda by Buddhist leaders, told the populace to move their religious altars to the streets to show that the city is Buddhist.

Hundreds of makeshift altars sprang up in the city. Some narrow streets became virtually impassable because of the congestion caused by the tables or other altars.

FGR Miners Threaten Strike

BOCHUM, W. Germany, June 7, (DPA).—More than 180,000 West German mine workers will go on strike on June 23, the West German mine workers' union announced yesterday.

The mine workers had voted for a strike last Wednesday to force their demands for higher wages and shorter work hours.

A spokesman of the mine workers' union said yesterday the miners were determined to win a victory and prepared for a long strike.

The miners are demanding a 8.5 per cent wage increase and 11 more holidays with full pay. The West German mining industry has rejected these demands, pointing to the current coal crisis which already has forced a number of coal mines to close down.

Singing Mountain Put Under State Protection

MOSCOW, June 7, (Reuters).—A "Singing Mountain" in the desert south of Kazakhstan has been placed under state protection, the Soviet news agency Tass reported yesterday.

The mountain rumbles when there is a strong wind or when people or animals move along its slopes, Tass said. But it loses its voice, in wet weather.

If sand from the mountain is put in a bag it retains for some time the ability to give hoating noises when stored," Tass noted.

Scientists are investigating the musical phenomenon which the national government, has included in the Ulma Ata reserve. The singing mountain is 85 miles (140 kms) east of Alma Ata, capital of the central Asian republic.

BRITISH MINISTER ARRIVES IN BONN

BONN, June 7, (DPA).—British Defence Minister Denis Healey arrived here Monday for a 48 hour visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

West German Defence Minister Kai Uwe Von Hassel welcomed his British counterpart at the Cologne-Wahn Military Airport.

The two Defence Ministers then went by helicopter to the Bonn Defence Ministry and got down at once to their political discussions.

Details of the agenda were not revealed, but it was thought most likely that the main topic would be West German foreign currency aid towards the cost of keeping British forces in West Germany.

Malaysia Expects Indonesia Endorse Peace In Two Weeks

Singapore, Jakarta Plan Ties

JAKARTA, June 7, (AP).—Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik said Monday Jakarta's endorsement of the peace talks with Malaysia would come within two weeks.

The statement, when it is signed, is to express Indonesia's willingness to end confrontation against Malaysia.

Malik told newsmen the endorsement would come before the nation's legislative body meets on June 20.

Asked who would sign it, Malik replied, "the Prime Minister, of course." He declined to clarify this comment, since Sukarno is both president and Prime Minister.

But military strongman Lieutenant General Suharto, under powers granted him by Sukarno March 11, also could sign the en-

dorsement of the peace talks on behalf of Sukarno.

Malik added, however, that he expected no difficulties to be encountered over Indonesia's support for the talks with Malaysia in Bangkok.

Singapore declared Monday that it would exchange diplomatic missions with Indonesia "as soon as this can conveniently be done without disrupting friendly relations and harmony between Singapore and her other neighbours."

Singapore's Deputy Prime Minister and acting Foreign Minister, Doctor Toh Chin Chye, said in a note to Adam Malik that this island state "wants to live in peace and friendship with all her neighbors, particularly Indonesia and Malaysia."

This note was in reply to a note from Malik in which the Indonesian Foreign Minister announced Indonesia's recognition of Singapore and suggested diplomatic missions be exchanged.

Although his note did not spell it out, Toh's statement on exchanging missions "without disrupting friendly relations" was an obvious reference to Malaysia.

Government sources in Singapore said Singapore wants to discuss the matter with Malaysia before allowing an Indonesian diplomatic mission to be established.

Malaysia declared before the recent Malaysian-Indonesian peace talks in Bangkok that it would strongly oppose establishment of a diplomatic mission in Singapore before Indonesia recognised Malaysia.

Economy

Contd. from page 3
Jalalabad, and Kandahar is raging with tremendous force.

Lack of financial system makes possible the creation of capital on a scale large enough to meet the demands of the economy. Capital creation takes place whenever production facilities are used to produce buildings, machinery, or other equipment to be used in the production of goods for consumers of producers.

When individuals, businesses or Government agencies do not spend all of their current income, naturally, they save some of it and make such savings available to others who use them for various purposes. This indirect process of capital creation can work only if proper legal instruments and financial institutions exist so that savers are willing to transfer the ownership of their savings to businesses having a demand for them.

Lack of this sort of facilities provide markets and procedures for the transfer of claims to wealth, such as promissory notes, shares of ownership, etc. in a business, and for the conversion of such claims into cash. Such markets and procedures facilitate the process of capital creation since savings will be made available for investment in sufficient sums by a large group of investors only when the saver can quickly and easily convert his claim into cash when he has a need or desire to do so.

NATO...

Contd. from page 1
NATO's best interests.

Secretary Rusk emphasised that from the standpoint of efficiency it was essential that NATO's top political and military organs should be physically alongside each other.

Stewart made the point that a separation of the two groups could lead to a situation in which NATO's military might tend to overshadow the political chiefs.

Foreign Minister Gerard Schoeder of West Germany took much the same line. But Canada's Paul Martin and Italy's Amintore Fanfani cited reservations over too-hasty action by the 14.

LONDON, June 7, (DPA).—London police have launched a manhunt for four jailbreakers who climbed the wall of a central London prison early yesterday.

Meanwhile two convicts who took part in a nine-man escape from a prison van in south England a fortnight ago are still at large.



ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
Iranian film *LOST FLOWER*

PARK CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m.
Iranian film *LOST FLOWER*

KABUL CINEMA:
At 2 p.m. Indian film *HAIHU*

ALAHUDDIN and at 5 and 7:30 p.m.
Indian colour film *ZEDI*

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 2, 5 and 7:30 p.m. Indian colour film *RAIKUMAR*

FOR SHEER DELIGHT



AFGHAN MARBLE
Send your orders for tables, bathroom floors, decorative pieces to the marble agents in Kabul. Or contact the Helmand Carpentry and Lapidary directly in the Helmand Valley Authority, Lashkargah. Afghan marble adds to the charm of your home.